

Climate Prediction Center's Central Asia Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET 06 July – 12 July, 2023

Temperature:

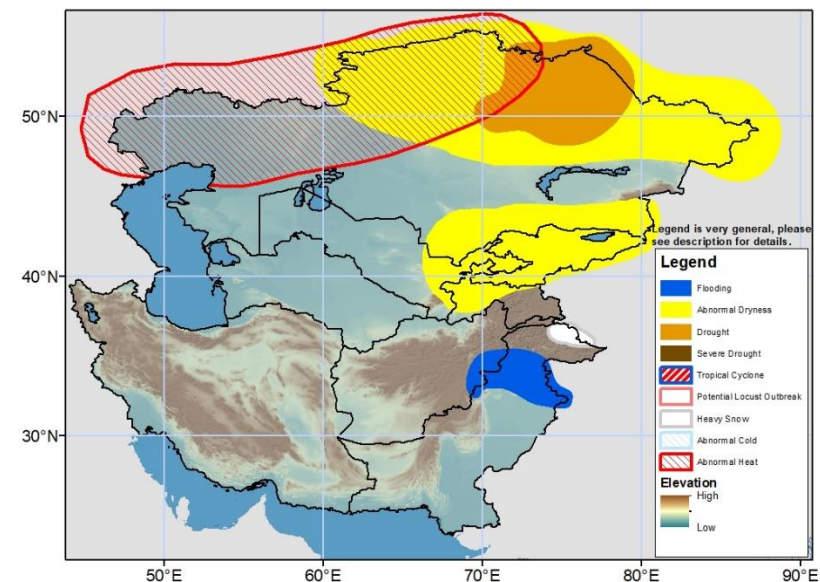
Weekly average minimum temperatures were 2-4°C cooler than normal in central Kazakhstan and eastern Afghanistan, and 2-6°C colder than normal in eastern Kazakhstan and Pakistan from 27 June – 3 July. Conversely, parts of southeastern Iran were 2-4°C warmer than normal. Mean maximum temperatures across Kazakhstan were primarily near normal. Mean maximum temperatures were between 2-4°C warmer than average in Iran and southern/western Afghanistan. Parts of southern Turkmenistan, southern and western Afghanistan, eastern, central, and southwestern Iran, and western and central Pakistan recorded mean maximum temperatures above 40°C (and above 45°C in southwestern Afghanistan, parts of eastern and southwestern Iran, and parts of western Pakistan).

The GEFS model predicts mean minimum temperatures that are 2-6°C warmer than average over northern, central, and western Kazakhstan. Conversely, parts of southern northern Pakistan, and central/eastern Afghanistan could experience mean minimum temperatures up to 4°C below normal. Likewise, mean maximum temperatures 2-6°C warmer than average are expected primarily over northern, eastern, and western Kazakhstan. Mean temperatures will likely be even warmer in parts of northwestern Kazakhstan where daily anomalies should exceed 8°C and temperatures may exceed the 90th percentile for 3 consecutive days. An abnormal heat polygon is placed there. Conversely, much of eastern Iran, Afghanistan, southern Uzbekistan, Pakistan and Tajikistan could experience mean maximum temperatures 1-4°C below normal. Mean maximum temperatures will exceed 40°C in southern and western Afghanistan, Turkmenistan, several areas of Iran, and many parts of Pakistan. The general temperature pattern is expected to remain relatively stationary during the outlook period but the heat is expected to worsen in northern Kazakhstan as the period progresses.

Precipitation:

According to the CPC Unified Gauge Analysis, the northern tier of Kazakhstan received light to moderate rainfall, as did Kyrgyzstan. 7-day totals of 5-25mm were widespread. Monsoon related rainfall also remained robust in southeastern Afghanistan, and central and northern Pakistan. Some portions of Pakistan received more than 100mm, while southeastern Afghanistan received as much as 25-75mm. Stream flows are elevated in Pakistan. As western and northern Afghanistan, southern and eastern Turkmenistan, and central Uzbekistan are well into their dry seasons the abnormal dryness and drought hazards have been removed from those areas. Significant 30-day, and especially 90-day, rainfall deficits still exist in eastern Uzbekistan, western and northern Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, and north-central, northeastern, south-central, and southeastern Kazakhstan where rains persist into the summer. A drought polygon is placed in Kazakhstan's regions of Pavlodar, eastern Akmola, eastern North Kazakhstan, and northeastern Karaganda, which have 25 to >85% of cropland affected by severe drought conditions (FAO). Negative ground impacts are also strongly reflected in vegetation health indices in those regions.

Northern and eastern Kazakhstan are forecast to receive light to moderate rain during the outlook period, though total amounts may be less than average (by 5-20mm) for mid-July, especially in north-central regions. Kyrgyzstan, northern and eastern Tajikistan, eastern and northeastern Afghanistan, and parts of northern and central Pakistan are expected to receive moderate to heavy (25-75mm) precipitation. The National Disaster Management Authority of Pakistan has warned that flash flooding is possible in regions that have received above normal rainfall over the last few weeks (central Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and northern Punjab). Flash flooding is also possible in eastern regions of Afghanistan, primarily from the Nuristan to the Paktika provinces. A heavy snowfall polygon has been drawn in a small high elevation region of northern Pakistan that could receive upwards of 30cm of snowfall.



Note: The Hazards outlook map is based on current weather/climate information, short and medium range weather forecasts (up to 1 week), sub-seasonal forecasts up to 4 weeks, and assesses the potential impact of extreme events on crop and pasture conditions. Shaded polygons are added in areas where anomalous conditions have been observed and predicted to continue during the outlook period. The boundaries of these polygons are only approximate at the spatial scale of the map. This product takes into account long range seasonal climate forecasts but does not reflect current or projected food security conditions. FEWS NET is a USAID-funded activity whose purpose is to provide objective information about food security conditions. Its views are not necessarily reflective of those of USAID or the U.S. Government. The FEWS NET weather hazards outlook process and products include participation by FEWS NET field and home offices, NOAA-CPC, USGS, USDA, NASA, and a number of other national and regional organizations in the countries concerned. Questions or comments about this product may be directed to Dr. Wassila Thiaw, Head, International Desks/NOAA, wassila.thiaw@noaa.gov. Questions about the USAID FEWS NET activity may be directed to Dr. James Verdin, Program Manager, FEWS NET/USAID, jverdind@usaid.gov.